

REMARKS

By this amendment, claims 1, 5-6, 12, 15, 20-21, 23-27, and 32-33 are amended, claims 4, 14, 17, and 22 are canceled, and new claims 34-45 are added. No new matter has been added. Thus, claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-16, 18-21, and 23-45 are currently pending in this application. In view of the above amendments and the following remarks, reconsideration of the outstanding office action is respectfully requested.

The Office has rejected claims 20-27 and 32 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. In particular, the Office objects to the claim language “an information storage media” as failing to define subject matter tangibly embodied on a computer readable medium or hardware. Claims 20-21, 23-27 and 32-33 are amended herein to recite “a computer readable medium,” which satisfies the requirements of 35 U.S.C. § 101, and claim 22 has been canceled. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that this rejection be reconsidered and withdrawn.

In addition, the Office has rejected claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-21 and 23-33 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) being unpatentable over Bay-Wei Chang’s “In-Place Editing of Web Pages: Sparrow Community-Shared Documents” (Chang) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,199,082 to Ferrel et al. (Ferrel). In particular, the Office asserts that Chang teaches “selecting a portion of an electronic document, editing the selected portion using the edit user interface and replacing the selected portion based on the edited portion” by the teachings shown on pages 2-4 in Section 2.1 (i.e.. sparrow lightweight editing ... Figure 1... clock on the black triangle... “opening” of the item into an editable item...). In addition, the Office states that Chang does not explicitly teaches, “determining an edit user interface for the selected portion.” However, the Office asserts that Ferrel teaches this feature at col. 33, lines 34-67 (i.e... Project Editor ... UI provided by the project editor... The project editor is the central editing point in design mode, and as such it interacts with the search object, stylesheet, and page editors to configure and set properties on the title objects....The project editor provides two types of interfaces...). Thus, the Office asserts that it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Ferrel into Chang’s teaching to provide a way, wherein editing web document included an edit user interface for the selected portion.

However, neither Chang nor Ferrel, alone or in combination, teach or suggest a method, system, or medium for editing a group-editable web page comprising selecting a

portion of an electronic document, wherein “the selected portion includes at least one of template information or formatting information stored within the electronic document,” determining an edit user interface for the selected portion, wherein “the edit user interface allows editing of at least one of the template information or the formatting information of the selected portion,” editing “at least one of the template information or the formatting information of the selected portion using the edit user interface,” and replacing the selected portion based on the edited portion, as recited by claims 1, 12, and 20.

Instead, the teachings of Chang, which are discussed at length in the Specification of the present application from page 1, line 17, to page 2, line 9, for example, provide that the content of items on a page may be edited using an interface. The web page taught by Chang are web pages that have the additional capability of being modifiable by visitors to the page. (Section 2.1, Overview). In particular, after a web page is put onto the Web, other users may contribute to the page in ways the original author of the page has defined. (Section 1, Introduction). For example, as is taught by Chang in Section 2.2, “Lightweight Editing Features”, contributors may add or edit items. Thus, Chang teaches the use of a user interface to edit items of a web page from a web browser. However, Chang does not teach a group-editable page that allows use of a user interface to edit template information or formatting information.

Ferrel teaches a method for delivering separate design and content in a multimedia publishing system. In particular, Ferrel teaches a system that allows formatting information and content information to be kept separately and uploaded to a server in the context of an electronic publishing system. In addition, Ferrel teaches the use of a project editor that provides a user environment and editing facilities for creating and editing MPS projects and titles. (Col. 33, lines 34-36). However, the project editor “limits itself to defining the structure and layout of the title” and doesn’t enable the format of the page or the templates of the page to be edited. (Col. 33, ll. 36-39).

To the contrary, the present invention teaches a novel approach to editing, for example, *formatting information* and *template information* in a self-contained group-writable Web page even while users can be updating the content elements of the page. Referring to Fig. 1 of the present application, if a user desires to edit *one or more templates* within a web page, the user initiates a template edit mode, in which a template edit device, in cooperation with an element selection device, parses the web page to determine the one or more templates

in use, and creates and forwards a temporary web page to a browser, which allows for editing of the template. (Specification, page 7, line 26, to page 8, line 8). The template edit device may then update each item on the page associated with the edited template, temporarily save the web page, and update the web server. (Specification, page 8, lines 21-24).

Furthermore, a user can edit the *formatting characteristics* of the page in the page edit mode, which is initiated in response to a user request with the aid of a page edit device. The page edit device, in cooperation with an element selection device and a placeholder determination device, parses the web page and replaces the suppressed items with placeholder identifications in a temporary page. Next, the element selection device selects the non-placeholder information, defining, for example, the global characteristics of the web page, and a user interface determination device, in cooperation with the page edit device, then assembles a page edit user interface having an edit area defined for each non-placeholder portion. A user is then allowed to perform edits on the remaining HTML. The page edit device then deletes the old non-placeholder portions and replaces them with the updated non-placeholder portions. Each item associated with the updated non-placeholder portions are then updated, the web page is saved to a temporary file, and the web server is updated. (Specification, page 8, line 25, to page 9, line 23).


Accordingly, Applicants submit that neither Chang nor Ferrel, taken alone or in combination, teach the novel features of the claimed invention, and respectfully request that the rejections of claims 1-3, 5-13, 15-21 and 23-33 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang in view of Ferrel be reconsidered and withdrawn.

In addition, the Office has rejected claims 4, 14 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chang, in view of Ferrel, and in further view of Ken Pier et al.'s PARC WebEdit: Shared Text Editing in a Web Browser. <http://www.parc.xerox.com/istl/groups/gir/doc/webedit/webedext.htm>. However, claims 4, 14, and 22 are canceled by this amendment. Accordingly, Applicants submit that this rejection is moot, and respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn.

In view of all of the foregoing, Applicants submit that this case is in condition for allowance and such allowance is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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